

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS DEFEATED AT OLIO—MANY PRISONERS AND THE TOWN CAPTURED.
MADRID, March 21, 1875.

General Campos has defeated the Carlists before Olío and entered the town.

Nine hundred Carlists were made prisoners.

[The town of Olío, Spain, near which the Carlist troops have been defeated by the Alfonsists, and which has been taken from Don Carlos's officers, is situated in the province of Gerona, twenty-one miles northwest of the city of Gerona. Olío has a population of 13,000 persons and is of great importance as a manufacturing place. A destructive earthquake occurred at the place in the year 1421.—ED. HERALD.]

THE ALFONSOIST ARMY RELIEVED OF A GRAVE CHARGE.

MADRID, March 21, 1875.

The report published in a Paris newspaper, last Thursday, that Bermon, a Frenchman, and editor of the Carlist official journal, had been shot by the Alfonsists, is without foundation.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 21, 1875.

The Assembly adjourned yesterday for the Easter recess, after a brief sitting, the proceedings of which were not important.

ENGLAND.

A MASS MEETING OF IRISHMEN IN LONDON—CONDOLENCE WITH THE FAMILY OF JOHN MITCHELL.

LONDON, March 21, 1875.

The Irishmen held a mass meeting in Hyde Park to-day at which it is estimated 30,000 people were gathered.

Resolutions were adopted demanding the release of the Fenian prisoners, condemning coercive laws in Ireland, and condoling with the family of the late John Mitchell.

THE MOODY-SANKEY REVIVAL.

THREE SERMONS IN ONE DAY—IMMENSE CONGREGATIONS IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 21, 1875.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey preached in the evening, after a long and tiring day at Agricultural Hall. At the three meetings the audiences numbered respectively 15,000, 14,000 and 19,000.

There was some confusion in consequence of the vast crowds in and around the hall, especially in the evening.

THE ENGLISH BOAT RACE.

TIME OF THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CREWS.

LONDON, March 21, 1875.

The time of the winners in the University boat race yesterday is officially announced to be 22m. 2s.

LOUISIANA'S FATE.

THE WHEELER AWARD RECEIVED BY GOVERNOR KELLOGG—ELEVEN CONSERVATIVES FORMERLY EXCLUDED HAVE SEATS IN THE HOUSE—THE SENATE REPUBLICAN.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21, 1875.

The Wheeler award has been received by Governor Kellogg, but has not been officially published. It is understood, however, the committee have decided that about eleven conservative members not returned as elected by the Returning Board are entitled to seats and that about six conservatives, whose election was claimed by the conservative committee, are not entitled to seats. The arbitrators decide that Elam, claiming to have been elected to the Senate on the conservative ticket from the district which includes the towns of Coushatta and Colfax, is not entitled to a seat, and that in Grant parish there was no election for member of the House, and the conservative contestant is awarded a seat in the Senate. The award, it is understood, leaves the House divided, and the Senate republican, with a small republican majority on joint ballot. All seven of the arbitrators signed the award.

Mr. Wheeler is expected to come to New Orleans in order to carry out the adjustment. It is intimated on good authority that Governor Kellogg will call an extra session of the Legislature to meet about the 12th or 13th of April.

The friends of the adjustment claim that there will be no difficulty in carrying it into effect, public sentiment being now strongly in favor of a settlement of the political difficulties.

THE GEORGIA HURRICANE.

LIST OF THE CASUALTIES—SEVERAL NEGROES KILLED.

AUGUSTA, March 21, 1875.

The following is a list of the casualties by the tornado yesterday:—Near Thornton, John L. Stevill and wife and two daughters of John N. Morgan were badly wounded by falling houses, and several negroes were killed and wounded. At Appling the houses of S. Hutchinson, Solon Reese, John Boston and others were destroyed; Mrs. Martha Darcy and Miss Maggie Bailey were killed; Miss Malone and Mrs. Grey were seriously wounded; one end of the Court House was blown in. At Camack every house except one was destroyed; Mr. Fielding, telegraph operator, was badly bruised. The tornado came near to the city, demolishing it completely and killing Tom George instantly. All the trains coming to Augusta, except the Central, were delayed, but no serious damage was done to the railroad. There was no loss of life or damage to property in Augusta. The latest news from Camack says Mrs. Wright and two boys killed. Mrs. Jones had her back broken, and a son of the Rev. Mr. Fitcher was killed.

THE TORNADO CAUSED FEARFUL DESTRUCTION ALONG ITS TRACK, DEMOLISHING HOUSES, TREES AND CENCES, AND KILLING PERSONS.

The tornado caused fearful destruction along its track, demolishing houses, trees and fences, and killing persons. At Appling the houses of S. Hutchinson, Solon Reese, John Boston and others were destroyed; Mrs. Martha Darcy and Miss Maggie Bailey were killed; Miss Malone and Mrs. Grey were seriously wounded; one end of the Court House was blown in. At Camack every house except one was destroyed; Mr. Fielding, telegraph operator, was badly bruised. The tornado came near to the city, demolishing it completely and killing Tom George instantly. All the trains coming to Augusta, except the Central, were delayed, but no serious damage was done to the railroad. There was no loss of life or damage to property in Augusta. The latest news from Camack says Mrs. Wright and two boys killed. Mrs. Jones had her back broken, and a son of the Rev. Mr. Fitcher was killed.

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THE COMMISSION TO VERA CRUZ.

PORTSMOUTH MONROE, March 21, 1875.

The United States steamer Despatch arrived here to-day from Washington en route for New Orleans, where it will receive a commission consisting of Senator Sherman and others, and will go to Vera Cruz, their object being to secure a sailing station at that port.

A TEXAS BANDIT CAPTURED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 21, 1875.

A despatch from Sherman, Texas, last night, states that Detective Patrick Connel had arrived there with Matt Morris, the last of the gang concerned in the robbery of Messenger Brady, of the Southern Express Company, in this city, on the 15th of February last. Connel states that he found Morris in the mountains at the head of the Red River, about one hundred miles west of Sherman, in company with a woman and two rangers, and that he was only enabled to bring Morris off by using a pistol to his head and threatening to kill him if any resistance was offered. The woman had about \$1,000 of the stolen money, but refused to give it up. It is a notable fact that, in all the robberies committed on this coast, the women have been captured. Morris will be brought here to stand his trial with his three accomplices, now in jail.

TREASURER CARDOSO VINDICATED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 21, 1875.

The Legislature debated the removal of Treasurer Cardoso all day yesterday and took a vote at midnight on the adoption of the address demanding his removal. The address was not adopted, the vote being in the Senate, yeas 11, nays 13; in the House, yeas 43, nays 63. This is regarded as a vindication of Governor Chamberlain's management of the State finances. The conservatives generally voted to sustain Cardoso.

WASHINGTON.

Governor Hendricks' Presidential Aspirations.

The Massacre of Americans at Acapulco.

MEXICO CONCILIATORY.

Senator Johnson and the Louisiana Question.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1875.

THE MASSACRE AT ACAPULCO—MISSION OF THE SARNAC.

The United States steamer Sarnac, Captain Walter W. Queen, was ordered to Acapulco, Mexico, from San Francisco nearly ten days ago, and has probably reached her destination. The object of her voyage is to investigate the report of the massacre of American citizens residing at that place, who, it is said, have suffered martyrdom on account of their being Protestants. The instructions of Captain Queen require that he shall not be aggressive nor demand anything, but is to ascertain the actual facts, which, it is understood, he will do first through our Consul at that place, and then he will hear the Mexican side and report to the Secretary of the Navy. If satisfaction is not given to our naval representative, he will remain at Acapulco to await further orders.

Our government has received from the Mexican government assurances that the disgraceful affair at Acapulco in January last is most emphatically condemned as the work of a mob of fanatics, and that the government of Mexico is not only anxious to suppress the persons participating in the attack on helpless men and women, but the Minister of War has sent such additional troops as may be needed to enable the military commandant at Acapulco to preserve the peace and bring the offenders to justice. The last official despatch to the Minister of War from the military commandant at Acapulco was to the effect:—"There is nothing new at this place. The public tranquillity has been entirely re-established."

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA, PREPARES FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL BATTLE.

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, prominently mentioned as the next democratic candidate for the Presidency, has engaged the finest suit of rooms at one of the principal hotels here for the entire session of the next Congress. This fact has awakened the few aspirants for that honor to a realization of the nearness of the time when the Democratic National Executive Committee will meet and decide upon the place where the nominating convention will be held. Governor Hendricks is said to mean to take the field in person, and looks to the democratic influence in the next Congress to insure his success.

MR. JOHNSON'S SPEECH-MAKING—WHAT HE MAY OR MAY NOT SAY STILL UNKNOWN—WILL THE REPUBLICANS ALLOW HIM TO TALK?—THE PRESIDENT RETIRING.

The expected speech of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, ex-President, which will be delivered in the Senate to-morrow, if no unforeseen circumstances arise, is the general theme of conversation to-night, as it has been all through the day, and every one is anxious to know what the ex-President is going to say and how he will act. This excitement is participated in, not alone by the populace at large, but by Senators alike of the democratic and republican sides. The former, who affect to look upon him with a seeming indifference on account of his not having gone into caucus with them, say there is no telling what Mr. Johnson is going to say, nor what line of argument he will take. He has not, as far as can be ascertained from a canvass among them, signified what his views will be, and they almost intimate that they do not count them as of any moment. The southern senators, while they speak of him respectfully, do not regard him as individually nor any programme he may carry out as bearing any relation to the orthodoxy of their party, nor to their future political plans. It is known that Mr. Johnson was yesterday for some time earnestly engaged in private consultation with Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, who made the last speech on the pending resolution, closing with a stirring reference to Mr. Johnson's status, and that they both canvassed the propriety and possibility of getting the democrats to agree upon a day when the debate could be closed and a vote taken on the main question.

Mr. Johnson stated to-night, in reply to a request for information as to what would be the substance of his prospective speech, that he did not know whether he would speak at all, because, after the reading of the journal, a motion might be made to go into executive session, and, although he has the floor, he might not be able to speak. He says that he has not prepared any speech and never does; that he simply takes the heads of his subjects and speaks from them. "Indeed," said he, "I may not even do that. I may go outside of them entirely." He declined to give any outline of his contemplated speech, as he thought that would not be proper, more especially as he was unable to say whether he was going to speak at all, and he did not want his arguments to be made for him. He said that his statements already made of his having entirely novel views to advance on the Louisiana question as gratuitous and not authorized by him. He appeared calm, yet concerned as to the task before him, and was unwilling to be communicative on the subject.

THE REPUBLICANS, IN THE COMMENTS MADE BY THEM UPON MR. JOHNSON, AND THE SENSATION HE HAS CREATED AND WHICH IS STILL UNABATED, AVOID THEMSELVES AS DISPOSED TO EXTEND EVERY COURTESY TO HIM IN ORDER TO HOLD HIM AS AN "UNLICKED QUANTITY" IN THE DISCUSSIONS OF THE SENATE, AS CONTRASTED WITH THE WEIGHT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE, AND HENCE THERE DOES NOT SEEM TO BE ANY REASON FOR THE APPREHENSION OF A SENSATIONALLY LEFT BY MR. JOHNSON THAT A CEN-

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five bureau in the Treasury Department, of an anomalous character, and a board which is declared to be only advisory in its functions, although in some of them it is really administrative. The proposition to transfer the general administrative functions of the present board to a bureau to be erected in the Treasury Department, whose principal officers were to be two military officers connected with another department of the government did not commend itself to the Secretary's view; first, for the reason that the installment of military officers in such eminence and power in the Treasury would be unprecedented and out of keeping with the spirit, purposes and organization of this branch of the government; and secondly, because the Lighthouse establishment is purely a commercial and maritime institution, and could with no propriety have a military officer as its chief executive. The construction of the proposed board and the mixed character of its functions, appeared to the Secretary calculated to render it inefficient and obstructive to progress. The proper organization of a lighthouse system is a matter of grave national importance, involving, as it does, vast interests of commerce and humanity, and in this country, on account of the nature and extent of our sea and lake coasts, presents a problem of unusual difficulty. To be efficient it requires combination of the science and mechanism of the day, and a knowledge of principles and details, which can only be acquired by long familiarity and study. It demands a combination of knowledge and skill possessed by different classes of individuals, and for this reason should include the co-operation of the mariner, of the engineer and of the scientist, to avoid, on the one hand, expensive and impracticable schemes, and on the other undue adherence to fixed ideas. The Secretary gives other reasons adverse to the proposed legislation. Professor Henry, chairman of the Lighthouse Board, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, says it is proper to observe that none of the statements and reasons furnished by any present member of the Lighthouse establishment. They are evidently all procured from a single source. The report of a former officer of the establishment, sent abroad of the Board to obtain information for its use, lately in print, forms the basis for the proposed abolition of the existing Lighthouse organization. Our Lighthouse administration was not, as stated, modelled after that of France, but sprung from careful consideration of our peculiar circumstances and necessities, from a long study of the Lighthouse organizations of all the leading maritime countries, and the report would seem to imply, a single military engineer, and French Board not in any of the districts not attached in any way to the French Lighthouse service. All the engineers in the French Lighthouse establishment belong to the civil service of the government. Professor Henry refuses the four main charges against the present organization. He says, on the subject of illuminants, the introduction of mineral oil for Lighthouse purposes is of recent date and it is not yet fully in use in France and England. In France the order to use mineral oil has been given and the necessary steps are being taken to carry the order into effect. So, too, in England, a similar order has been given, and is still unexecuted. To pass from one kind of illuminant to another is a work of time, as new lamps must be manufactured or those in use converted. Besides this, before mineral oil can come into general use proper steps must be taken for its safe transportation and storage. It is well known that the Board could, for many years previous to the use of lard, have imported the best kerosene, an excellent illuminant, at a lower price than it paid our own manufacturers for sperm. It endeavored, however, to promote the production of kerosene in this country, rightly believing that such an encouragement to a new branch of home agriculture and manufacture was a truer measure of economy than the purchase of a foreign product. It would be a good sign for the attending physicians, Drs. Brown and Fuller. The newspaper office is on the main street of the town, Landis avenue, a few rods from the railroad station, opposite and just above the real estate office of Landis. It is in a two story brick building, at the head of a narrow flight of stairs, where, after turning a sharp angle to the left, is a door which leads to the office of the Independent. The office of the Independent is a narrow room, only 8½ feet wide by 20½ feet long, broadened at the street front by a recess under the stairway, making it 17 feet in width at that part, and divided by a railing from the narrower part of the room where the recess begins. In the small space inside this railing are office desks and chairs, and at the right is a door 2 feet wide leading to the composing and press rooms of the establishment. This apartment is a square, with 20 feet frontage and 30 feet deep.

THE STORY OF THE VICTIM'S STATEMENT.

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